

The Sun

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1913.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.
DAILY, Per Month, \$1.00
DAILY, Per Year, \$10.00
SUNDAY, Per Year, \$2.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year, \$12.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month, \$1.00

THE EVENING SUN, Per Month, \$1.00
THE EVENING SUN, Per Year, \$10.00

Postage to foreign countries added.

All checks, money orders, A. C. to be made payable to THE SUN.

Published daily, including Sunday, by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 120 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York.
President and Treasurer, William C. Heick, 120 Nassau street, New York.
Vice-President, Edward P. Mitchell, 120 Nassau street, New York.
Secretary, Charles S. Land, 120 Nassau street, New York.

London office, 11, Abchurch Lane, E. C. 4, Strand.
Paris office, 6, Boulevard de la Madeleine, off Rue du Quatre Septembre.
Washington office, 1115 Building.
Brooklyn office, 111, Livingston street.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts and illustrations for publication wish to have their articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

An Imminent Public Calamity.

With all his abilities and possibilities, the Hon. WILLIAM J. BRYAN is about as well fitted to be Secretary of State as a cherub is to skate or a merman to play football. The intellectual makeup of the distinguished Democrat ends where the special faculties required for that particular post of usefulness and responsibility begin. It is in no spirit of hostility or even of overfastidiousness that we call attention to his superlative disqualifications for the office toward which he seems now to be propelled by an unreasoning Destiny. Every man of judgment and common sense except, perhaps, the Hon. WOODROW WILSON—knows that what we are about to say of Mr. BRYAN is true.

The appointment of Counselor BRYAN to be Attorney-General in the Cabinet of President WILSON might find some faint support in theoretical availability, although he would not enter the Department of Justice handicapped by any excessive weight of professional renown or prestige. The appointment of Colonel BRYAN as Secretary of War might not strike every mind as a howling absurdity, although his military experience has been limited to a uniform, a sword and a moving picture camera. Even the nomination of Sixteen-to-One BRYAN as Secretary of the Treasury, repulsive as the idea is in the light of 1896, might be advocated with sincerity by some of his admirers; he has at least talked a good many million words on the subject of bimetalism and is to that extent a financier. The nomination of Farmer BRYAN to be Secretary of Agriculture, if it is indispensable that he shall sit in the Cabinet, would positively be hailed as an elegant fit in contrast with this appalling alternative; for that job would be sympathetic to his soul and he must have gained experience and special knowledge through his Texas investments.

But when it comes to proposing that Mr. WILLIAM J. BRYAN, the political product of the crown of thorns and cross of gold metaphor, shall take charge of the international relations of the Government and direct its diplomatic policy, the imagination staggers in attempting to measure the incongruity, much more to express it in ordinary words from the dictionary. He simply has not the feet on which to strap the skates. He simply lacks the legs with which to kick the football. This is not his fault, but the attempted adaptation of the inconceivable to the impossible would be the fault of the person responsible for it, and it would likewise be the misfortune of a republic never before thus maltreated.

This high office of special fitness has been held, among others, by THOMAS JEFFERSON, by JOHN MARSHALL, by JAMES MADISON, by JAMES MONROE, by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, by HENRY CLAY, by MARTIN VAN BUREN, by DANIEL WEBSTER, by JOHN C. CALHOUN, by JAMES BUCHANAN, by WILLIAM L. MARCY, by LEWIS CASS, by JEREMIAH S. BLACK, by WILLIAM H. SEWARD, by HAMILTON FISH, by WILLIAM M. EVARTS, by FREDERICK T. FRIELINGHUYSEN, by THOMAS F. BAYARD, by JAMES G. BLAINE, by RICHARD OLNEY, by JOHN HAY and by ELIHU ROOT. It has never been occupied, we venture to say without the slightest fear of contradiction, by any statesman anything like the Hon. WILLIAM J. BRYAN in any of those obvious deficiencies of education, diplomatic tact, comprehension of international problems and familiarity with the principles of international law, and capacity for detachment from domestic politics and personal political interests which Mr. BRYAN would bring along with himself to the post of difficult and delicate performance.

We have spoken of Mr. BRYAN's deficiencies as obvious. They are so obvious that we do not believe there is a thinking citizen anywhere who would dream of the possibility of his becoming Secretary of State for any other reason than is afforded by his merely partisan and personal relations with the incoming Administration.

If the primacy of the Cabinet is offered

to him it will be because he has been thrice defeated for President; because he is a conspicuous figure, with a considerable following, in the Democracy at present; because he is yet able, if offended or slighted, to occasion a good deal of trouble to the Wilson Administration; and, perhaps, because Mr. WILSON feels himself under more or less obligation to Mr. BRYAN for what occurred at Baltimore.

If the post of Secretary of State is accepted by Mr. BRYAN it will not be because he yearns for the opportunity to test his diplomatic genius in the presence of all the chancelleries, but because he wants to keep himself in the bright light of publicity for the next four years, to have the opportunity to speak to the President and to the party and to the world through a more effective megaphone than the *Commoner*, to be on hand when discussions arise as to the binding force of the single term plank in the Baltimore platform. In short, who doubts that if Mr. BRYAN takes this place at the council mahogany of the Wilson Administration it will be not so much in order that he may sit at the President's right as in order that the President shall sit at his left, within striking range of his aquiline eye.

Most disinterested observers will foresee in a relation of this sort serious disaster either to Dr. WILSON or to Mr. BRYAN, and perhaps to both. That, however, is of comparatively small importance. The grave concern of the American people is with the possibility that for such personal and partisan reasons an incoming President, in the exercise of one of the first and one of the most serious responsibilities of his entire term, may deliberately entrust the Department of State to so ignorant and so rhetorical and so unfit a person as Mr. BRYAN.

Well Worth While.

More impressive even than the ceremonies in St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday in honor of the Antarctic dead was the reading in the schools of Captain SCOTT's story and fate. There young hearts were touched by the unending wonder and glory of courage and self-sacrifice.

Say all that can be said of barren laurels and fruitless suffering, the world is richer by these new devotions to the forlorn hope. The immortal high passion for adventure counts its new heroes; children learn that duty and honor are the realities on this planet of dreams.

Saving Money at Albany.

This is one thing that neither time change nor political revolution modifies at Albany, and this is the method of saving "the people's money." Thus it is that a long hardened public will find no cause for surprise in the announcement that in the interests of frugality Governor SULLIVAN has recommended the appropriation of \$10,000 to create a State Department of Economy.

It is true that Governor SULLIVAN at the same time announced that this new department will save "millions and millions" of the public money. But can any one recall a new department which was not guaranteed to save at least millions? Or can any one recall any department once created that did save millions?

It is worthy of note also that the Governor has fixed a salary of \$12,000 for the head of the new State industry.

We recall that Governor HUGHES made the salaries of Public Service Commissioners \$15,000 to keep them out of politics. Is there not some danger that the lowering of the standard in this new department may permit some unworthy politician to creep in?

Why Were the Scott Survivors Not Rescued?

The failure of Dr. ATKINSON, who was in command of the base camp at Hut Point in the middle of March, 1912, to rescue Captain ROBERT F. SCOTT, Dr. WILSON and Lieutenant BOWERS has such a peculiar look that the British people are sure to demand a thorough investigation.

When Commander EVANS, who afterward fell ill of scurvy, bade Godspeed to the southern party at 87 degrees 35 minutes and turned back on January 4, 1912, to return to Hut Point, Captain SCOTT's party was only 156 miles from the pole, or forty-five miles further away than Lieutenant E. H. SHACKLETON was on January 9, 1909, when short rations compelled him to face about. SHACKLETON had started south from Hut Point on November 3, 1908, one day later than SCOTT set out in 1911. SHACKLETON's party reached winter quarters, that is the base at Hut Point, on March 4, after great hardships, sickness from dysentery, and more than one narrow escape from starvation.

The Shackleton precedent must have helped Dr. ATKINSON to calculate the time when Captain SCOTT might be expected at winter quarters. To reach the pole and return SCOTT would have to travel 222 miles further than SHACKLETON. It could be assumed that as Commander EVANS left SCOTT on January 4, 1912, forty-five miles north of the point where SHACKLETON turned back in 1909 the Scott party would easily get as far south as SHACKLETON in five days, or by January 9, which was the date in 1909 when he faced about for Hut Point. With 111 miles to go on January 9 the Scott party, moving twelve miles a day, should have arrived back at SHACKLETON's furthest south by January 28, allowing one day at the pole. As a matter of fact SCOTT reached the pole in thirteen days after EVANS left him, making 156 miles in that time, or twelve miles a day. Calculating that SCOTT would be 111 miles north of the pole on January 28, and allowing him the same time that SHACKLETON took to reach the winter base, SCOTT should

have arrived there nineteen days after SHACKLETON did, or on March 23. Dr. ATKINSON was, however, aware that SHACKLETON had encountered tremendous difficulties, and reasonably SCOTT might be expected a few days before March 23.

One despatch from Wellington says that the supporting parties expected SCOTT back as early as March 10. AMUNDSEN tells us that the sun dropped below the horizon for the long winter night on April 21, 1911, so that if Dr. ATKINSON were to go to meet SCOTT and to rescue him in extremity, there was a margin of almost thirty days, allowing say fifteen days of travel south. Eight days before SHACKLETON reached winter quarters he made one forced march of twenty-four miles. SCOTT did 155 miles south of Hut Point. The probabilities are that a relief party could have reached his camp in less than fifteen days.

Dr. ATKINSON did set out with a relief party on March 17, very near the time evidently that he set for SCOTT's return, but ATKINSON went south only eighty miles. Why did he not go on? If he had done so, or had been able to keep going, he would have come upon SCOTT's camp seventy-five miles further on, in the nick of time, it would seem, to save the survivors; the whole party then could have made winter quarters before the sun disappeared about April 21. Is the failure to be accounted for by a shortage of liquid fuel, or was Dr. ATKINSON's responsibility different and greater? These questions will have to be answered.

Princeton and London.

We may feel sure that the habits of the Princeton undergraduates are excellent. The trouble is that these fortunate and jovial youth are all too healthy. Sound and mighty savages, their collective humor may be thought at least a little boisterous when practiced on suffrage visitors, ladies that have the merit of being comely also. That the undergraduate in his rashness and exuberance of animal spirits should hale and rush a woman indicates nothing against the individual courtesy of the "ging." They are gentle as lambs; they are the pride of a thousand families; they have all the virtues consonant with their very forgivable youth and their professional post as superior to the working and paying Philistines.

In a college town nameless here for evermore an illustrious and a model athlete hurled a "mucker" across the trolley tracks, holding the nose of his friendly enemy to the very dust, celebrating fraternally the college baseball game triumph of the year. He pounded the "mucker" into the iron; he paved the street with him; only by accident or the good fortune due to children was the prostrate one saved from the fatal wheels of progress. He was a great and magnanimous man and was heard afterward to speak of his undergraduate adversary as "a good man but a little rough."

Words that express the merry little grins of Princetonians with precious visitors. How simple, boyish and pardonable the frolic looks when compared with those London daughters of mischief who intruded their unlabeled insolence into St. Paul's commemoration of the five explorers dead upon the field of honor.

An Inconceivable Stupidity.

We have regarded as inconceivable a strike of the railroad firemen over their demand for higher pay. The committee of the fifty-four railroads concerned concede "that there should be adjustments in the pay of firemen." The railroads propose that a tribunal similar to that which passed on the engineers' demands be formed in the present emergency. The firemen hold out for arbitration under the Erdman act, which provides that one arbitrator shall decide the dispute submitted to him within thirty days.

The arguments by which each side supports its contention are immaterial. The outstanding fact is the agreement of both parties that the firemen deserve higher pay, and the willingness of each to submit to the decision of some disinterested tribunal. Such being the condition we believe that neither railroads nor union wants to go to war over the comparatively trivial details of the form which arbitration shall take.

More than half the population of continental United States is served by the railroads from which the firemen have asked higher wages. Will fifty-four railroads and 30,000 firemen by obstinacy over matters of inferior moment imperil the lives and businesses of 50,000,000 men and women, besides inflicting serious injury on themselves and each other? We decline to accept such a suggestion.

The fact that the Republicans in the Legislature nominated the Hon. SETH LOW for Regent is another reminder that they are in the minority.

A Harvard-Argentine entente.—Headline. This makes a Yale-Chile alliance inevitable.

The election of three more Democratic supervisors in St. Lawrence county proves that progress and the Progressives are still going hand in hand.

Bathrob suit to jury.—Headline. It sounds like a hypothetical case.

President TAFT intimated to inquirers today that he views the condition of affairs in Mexico from a standpoint similar to that which was occupied by this Government in its action at the time of the Boxer rebellion in China.—Despatch from Washington.

There are flaws in the illustration General FELIX DIAZ and General MONTEAGUE cannot be regarded as leaders of such savages as the Boxers, who carried on their banners the inscription, "Exterminate the foreigners." Diplomatic representatives of the Powers, among them Baron VON KETTERLICH, the German Minister, were killed in Pekin like dogs before the British, Russians, French, Germans, Austrians, Italians, Japanese and Ameri-

cans intervened with their armed forces to save the legations. It is obvious that if there were to be any intervention in Mexico, supposing such action could not be avoided, it must be by the United States alone. The British and German Governments cannot be asked or even allowed to cooperate, however grave conditions may become in the city of Mexico and throughout the republic. Maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine lays upon the United States the responsibility of doing police work for the European Powers which it will not permit them to do for themselves.

Having supplied a moment's excitement for the French Presidential election, Colonel PAUL DE CLAM has again passed into obscurity. His restoration to the list of the French army reserve, which provoked a Cabinet crisis, also moved him to write an insulting letter making charges against his superiors, and the new Minister of War has promptly suspended him for another year. This apparently terminates the latest *Paul de Clam* affaire.

OUR SOCIAL MANNERS.

Has the Standard of Behavior Been Definitely Lowered?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—"Moral and social standards were badly shaken by the proof of this I would cite a news despatch in that very same issue of THE SUN, dated Palm Beach, which detailed the intended 'bathing suit turkey trot,' which was topped by the indignation of a lady reporter, who said: 'I don't wish my daughters to participate in this affair.'"

"My daughters," in God's name, let us hear that phrase often in New York. As there is no such thing as a free lunch, these daughters are not held in sterner check and finally abated?

Time was when New York society was ruled, entirely dominated by a lady. Now it is ruled by no one and the very term has almost lost its meaning and distinctive meaning. The process of change has been one of degeneration in its every sense.

It is nothing more than the plain, unflinching truth that the prostitute is being reformed. The fashion is not only in clothes but in deportment and demeanor in manners and morals. There are dances in too common vogue which to call beastly, vulgar and filthy is to stop short of full description. No full description could be permitted in a respectable paper, no word of the scenery to be told of their origin, purpose and meaning. They interpret nature in a glossed over simulation of physiological manifestations among animals, which all people above the grade of savagery relegate to obscurity. Their meaning is literally unspeakable.

It is time the plain truth was set forth, strongly that the 'turkey trot' is a filthy, low performance, whether danced by the daughters of Fifth avenue or the outcasts of the street.

THE SUN speaks of the counter charge of hypocrisy flung at any one who protests against the current vices cheapening of womanhood. A man is not necessary a hypocrite who protests. Any man who approves, some of the manifestations and tendencies of the day in morals and manners, is a hypocrite. He is not a hypocrite, he is not a standard man, he is not a woman, well, I prefer not to go into that. There is only one thing I should like to say: if women think decent, normal, and respectable, have them adopt the fashion in demeanor of the letaria, or like to have vulgarity and utter sophistication made the keywords of girlhood, they are grossly, totally, pitifully mistaken. Decency and female modesty are as valuable and as dignified as the robes of the letaria, as ever they were. All our evolution has depended upon control of the physical, the animal, and it is disease, retrogression, decay when we allow laxity and vulgarity to be accorded as it is being done.

I predict that the future undisputed First Lady of New York, in consequence of the strongest social force in America will be that woman of superior attainments and high character, who will lead the decent, shall form the solid foundation of a better society. And 'my daughters,' all daughters whose youth has been unspilled, as well as men who are worth the trouble, let them adopt the fashion of the letaria, or like to have vulgarity and utter sophistication made the keywords of girlhood, they are grossly, totally, pitifully mistaken. Decency and female modesty are as valuable and as dignified as the robes of the letaria, as ever they were. All our evolution has depended upon control of the physical, the animal, and it is disease, retrogression, decay when we allow laxity and vulgarity to be accorded as it is being done.

Obviously, no such case is presented by the controversy between Madero and Diaz.

ROGER A. PRYOR
NEW YORK, February 14.

Gasoline Engineers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—On account of the increasing number of automobile accidents attributed to joy riding, drunkenness and general disregard for the safety of the public, a body of long experienced and more efficient auto drivers who respect and obey the laws and ordinances, and who do not wish to be classed with or discriminated against as being associated with those who are governed by not laws and will contribute our combined knowledge in helping to enact reasonable laws that will protect life and property.

Believing that such an organization will to a great extent eliminate the gross discrimination to which we are all subject, we have incorporated and taken an oath to be governed by not laws and will contribute our combined knowledge in helping to enact reasonable laws that will protect life and property.

Though the Gasoline Engineers' Protective Association is an order of new birth, its members are showing great activity and scores of applications are coming in. From the present indication our first year will show an enrollment of 50,000 skilled drivers.

For the Gasoline Engineers' Protective Association.
NEW YORK, February 14.

From the Secretary of the Progressive Legislative Committee.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—For the legislative committee of the National Progressive Party of the State of New York I write to inform you that the introduction of the bill attributed to Mr. Solomon Sulfrin, the Progressive Assemblyman of the Eighth Assembly district, providing for the segregation of vice, has not been sanctioned by the committee and should not be associated in the public mind with the legislative programme of the Progressive party.

HENRY MOSKOWITZ.
NEW YORK, February 14.

The Little Well Back of Trinity.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Might not the well that has been discovered right back of Trinity Church, as noted in today's SUN, be the one that was in the Cyster party, which was inquired about by one of your readers a year or two ago?

That fortification stood just about where the well was found.
NEW YORK, February 14.

A Contrast.

Quite sure I am that Uncle Sam is lucky in his daughters.

As for John Bull, whose cup is full of threatening and slaughters.

The militants by killing plants.

About their cult to culture.

More like, methinks, their late high jinks.

Will tend to its sepulture.

While they rampage in fruitless rage.

Into the senesce. However, the girls Jack.

Just take a walk and forward snail.

In spite of sprains or blisters.

There suffragettes by force and threats.

Are raising reprehension.

They don't promote their chance to vote.

But rather its prevention.

And see what strides our country's prides.

Whose fortitude so staunch is.

Made day by day along the way.

That leads them to the franchise.

Each sent they take the vote to snake.

Proves plainly that they're in it.

And as they hike along the pike.

They're on the road to win it.

GEORGE B. MORSEWOOD.
BROOKLYN, February 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—What can properly be done with the many postage stamps affixed to envelopes bearing printed addresses, received from corporations, societies and other organizations, which are not redeemed as formerly at post offices, and are a burden of waste forbids their destruction, and so they accumulate, cumbering our desks and becoming more and more embarrassing.

TITULARE HEAD OF THE FAMILY.
BROOKLYN, February 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—I wish to compliment THE SUN on its report from Mexico. It is by far the best and most accurate as to names and places of all.

NEW YORK, February 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—I wish to compliment THE SUN on its report from Mexico. It is by far the best and most accurate as to names and places of all.

NEW YORK, February 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—I wish to compliment THE SUN on its report from Mexico. It is by far the best and most accurate as to names and places of all.

NEW YORK, February 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—I wish to compliment THE SUN on its report from Mexico. It is by far the best and most accurate as to names and places of all.

NEW YORK, February 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—I wish to compliment THE SUN on its report from Mexico. It is by far the best and most accurate as to names and places of all.

NEW YORK, February 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—I wish to compliment THE SUN on its report from Mexico. It is by far the best and most accurate as to names and places of all.

NEW YORK, February 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—I wish to compliment THE SUN on its report from Mexico. It is by far the best and most accurate as to names and places of all.

NEW YORK, February 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—I wish to compliment THE SUN on its report from Mexico. It is by far the best and most accurate as to names and places of all.

NEW YORK, February 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—I wish to compliment THE SUN on its report from Mexico. It is by far the best and most accurate as to names and places of all.

NEW YORK, February 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—I wish to compliment THE SUN on its report from Mexico. It is by far the best and most accurate as to names and places of all.

NEW YORK, February 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—I wish to compliment THE SUN on its report from Mexico. It is by far the best and most accurate as to names and places of all.

NEW YORK, February 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—I wish to compliment THE SUN on its report from Mexico. It is by far the best and most accurate as to names and places of all.

NEW YORK, February 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—I wish to compliment THE SUN on its report from Mexico. It is by far the best and most accurate as to names and places of all.

NEW YORK, February 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—I wish to compliment THE SUN on its report from Mexico. It is by far the best and most accurate as to names and places of all.

NEW YORK, February 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—I wish to compliment THE SUN on its report from Mexico. It is by far the best and most accurate as to names and places of all.

NEW YORK, February 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—I wish to compliment THE SUN on its report from Mexico. It is by far the best and most accurate as to names and places of all.

NEW YORK, February 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—I wish to compliment THE SUN on its report from Mexico. It is by far the best and most accurate as to names and places of all.

NEW YORK, February 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—I wish to compliment THE SUN on its report from Mexico. It is by far the best and most accurate as to names and places of all.

NEW YORK, February 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—I wish to compliment THE SUN on its report from Mexico. It is by far the best and most accurate as to names and places of all.

NEW YORK, February 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—I wish to compliment THE SUN on its report from Mexico. It is by far the best and most accurate as to names and places of all.

NEW YORK, February 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—I wish to compliment THE SUN on its report from Mexico. It is by far the best and most accurate as to names and places of all.

NEW YORK, February 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—I wish to compliment THE SUN on its report from Mexico. It is by far the best and most accurate as to names and places of all.

NEW YORK, February 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—I wish to compliment THE SUN on its report from Mexico. It is by far the best and most accurate as to names and places of all.

NEW YORK, February 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—I wish to compliment THE SUN on its report from Mexico. It is by far the best and most accurate as to names and places of all.

NEW YORK, February 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—I wish to compliment THE SUN on its report from Mexico. It is by far the best and most accurate as to names and places of all.

NEW YORK, February 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—I wish to compliment THE SUN on its report from Mexico. It is by far the best and most accurate as to names and places of all.

NEW YORK, February 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—I wish to compliment THE SUN on its report from Mexico. It is by far the best and most accurate as to names and places of all.

NEW YORK, February 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—I wish to compliment THE SUN